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*Daily
Egyptian*

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

Carbondale, Illinois

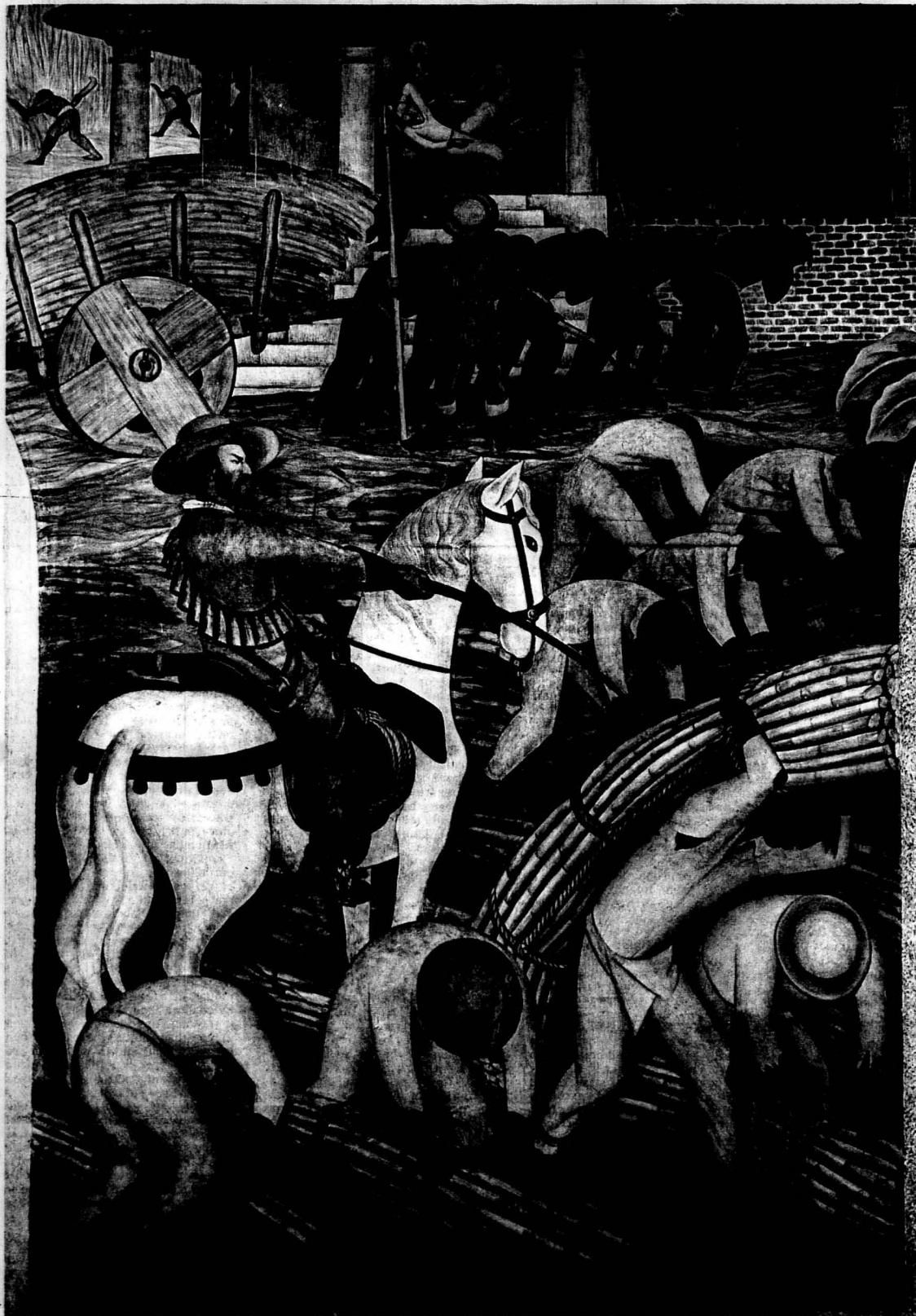
Vol. 47

Saturday, April 9, 1966

Number 121

Pan American Festival

Sugar Cane and Latin America





Mario Carreno shows one aspect of sugar cane growing, the cutting of the cane. The lines of his basic drawing reflect the rudeness of the work. The fierce battle between the muscle of man and the hard stalks of the cane has become so proverbial that when one wishes to impress that he is working long and diligently and to the point of exhaustion he says that he is "macheteando caña," i.e., cutting cane with a machete.

The medium employed for the painting is duco enamel on wood. It was completed in 1943.

(Courtesy Pan American Union)

Focus on Sugar

Pan Am Festival Begins Monday

The annual Pan American Festival, sponsored by SIU's Latin American Institute, begins Monday and will continue through Friday. The general topic of this year's festival is "Sugar Cane: Its Economic, Cultural and Social Significance in Latin America."

Lectures and films telling the intertwined story of sugar and Latin America are scheduled throughout the week. The opening talk, Monday evening at 8, by Ward Barrett of the University of Minnesota, will deal with "The Sugar-Growing Region of the State of Morelos, Mexico."

Robert A. Foss, agronomist and product-market consultant with the Caterpillar Americas Co., will speak on "Sugar Cane Culture, Economic and Social Consequences of Mechanization" Tuesday night at 8.

Wednesday is Brazilian Day, with the highlight a film, "Brazil: The Rude Awakening" to be shown at 3 p.m.

A slide lecture on hitch-hiking in the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Andes will be given by Robert Shewman, assistant director of the Latin American Institute, Thursday afternoon at 4.

Dale Bailey of the Division of Humanities, Edwardsville Campus, and until recently the U.S. cultural affairs officer in Brasilia, Brazil, will speak Thursday at 8 p.m. on "The Sugar Cane Cycle of Jose Lins do Rego, Novelist."

The week's activities will end Friday with a program of songs, dances and readings by high school students

and a Spanish language film with English subtitles, "Las Aguas Bajan Turbiant." The program and the film will be presented twice, at 2 p.m. and again at 8 p.m.

on the cover

With its widespread influence on the economy and society of Latin America, the cultivation of sugar cane was bound to manifest itself in the graphic arts from the time of the earliest travelers. But it was left to Diego Rivera, the Mexican muralist, to incorporate these graphic possibilities into a social message in support of the Mexican Revolution of 1910. One panel of his huge mural decorations in the Government Palace in the town of Cuernavaca, Morelos, portrays all of the evils of the insidious sugar latifundium. The lazy blond European lolls at ease in the shade of his porch while his cruel "capataces" (foremen) whip the Indian peons into submission or force them to greater efforts in their hard labors under the broiling tropical sun.

In this Mexican sugar-producing area fewer slaves were brought in from Africa, probably because it developed later, mostly after Independence and the abolition of slavery. The Rivera work is therefore concerned not with the colonial era, but with the evil oppressions of the "hacendados" of the period of Porfirio Diaz (1877-1910).

Sugar Cane in the Americas: More Valuable Than Gold and Silver

Gold and silver provided the stimulus for discovery and conquest in the New World, but it soon became apparent that all the lands discovered would not yield the kind of mineral wealth sought by the European explorers. Although it was not realized in the beginning, the greatest source of wealth in the New World colonies was not in the extraction of precious metals but in agricultural production. Of all the tropical crops produced in the New World "sugar cane" stands out from the rest in the effect it has had on the economy and ethnic composition of the areas where it was produced.

Sugar was not native to the New World but was introduced into Hispanola by Christopher Columbus on his second voyage in 1493. By order of Ferdinand and Isabella, Columbus took with him twenty agricultural experts and a large assortment of plants and seeds. The land proved to be fertile and cane did especially well. Sugar cane had been grown for some time on the Mediterranean littoral and on some islands. The Portuguese held the lead in this Old World sugar production with their Atlantic island of Madeira being especially noteworthy. Evidence points strongly to the South Pacific as the place of origin of sugar cane. From the South Pacific it is believed to have migrated westward. It was found on the island of Madagascar from whence it was brought to Europe.

Easily the most significant aspect of sugar culture in the Americas has been its effect on the ethnic composition of sugar producing areas. This is not to say that the economic effect has not been of great importance also. The need for a labor force led to the introduction of thousands of African slaves. Indentured laborers from India and Chinese coolies were also introduced. In British Guiana a prefer-

ence for the Oriental workers was expressed by some planters on the grounds that they were more constant in their work than the African slaves, even though the latter were much more powerful physically. Elements of these Oriental groups are still to be found in Peru and some of the Caribbean areas, but vastly more numerous are African Negroes. In fact, it can be said that a map of the sugar producing areas in the Americas can pretty much be colored in black. In the island of Cuba alone there is a pattern of black and white—tobacco-growing areas being predominantly white while sugar-growing areas are predominantly black. This map of sugar production includes all of the Caribbean Islands some of the mainland fringe areas around the Caribbean, the states of Pernambuco and Bahia in North Eastern Brazil, some coastal oases such as Trujillo in Peru and certain areas of the Mexican and Central American Pacific coast.

The New World suffers to this day from the effect of Negro slavery, even though emancipation came to all slave areas some time ago. Our own current involvement with the civil rights movement is a dramatic demonstration of some of the social implications. The issue of the morality of the institution of slavery had far-reaching effects. In slave areas, there were elements which were in opposition and a campaign was waged against the consumption of sugar by abolitionist groups in England. A detrimental effect of slavery often overlooked is the fact that once it was instituted it was impossible to get free immigrants to come in and settle an area where they had to compete with slave labor. The result is that latifundium (extensive plantation system) and its attendant evils predominated.

There was a famous triangular

trade in which slaves were purchased in Africa with rum as the medium of exchange. The slaves were then brought to the sugar producing areas where they were exchanged for molasses which was transported to New England where it was converted into rum which was used to purchase more slaves in Africa and so the cycle continued. The brutality and abuses related to this traffic were extreme.

In general it can be said that miscegenation took place more readily in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies than in Anglo Saxon colonies. Lima was at one time heavily Negro in its population but not much evidence of it can be seen today. Race mixing was most notable in Brazil. The Portuguese seemed to have little objection to the idea and evolved a racial blend which owes much to the presence of negro blood. An interesting book entitled *Masters and the Slaves* by Gilberto Freyre deals extensively with this subject.

The Caribbean Islands are predominantly negro to this day. This is especially true of ex-British colonies. The reason for this is partly due to the Anglo-Saxon attitude toward race and partly due to the fact that the original Indian population of Caribs and Arawaks was quite unsuited to the hard work demanded of them as slaves in the mines and on the plantations. After a relatively short time these people became extinct and had to be completely supplanted by African slaves. Today in predominantly negro areas in the Caribbean there is noted a Negro exclusiveness and a resentment of white participation in the cultural life.

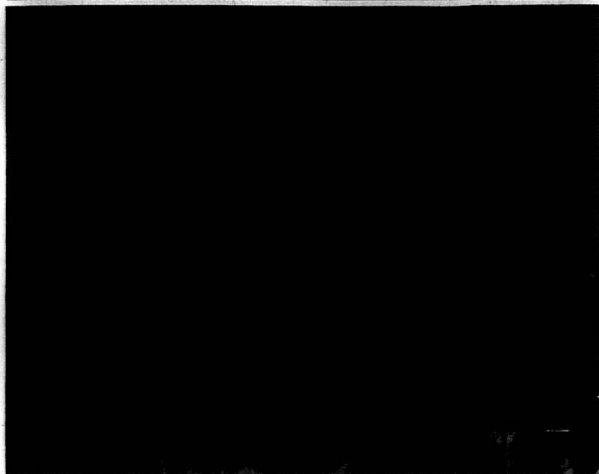
Fabulous wealth came to some of the early planters and owners of refineries. The desire for profit led to the creation of a monocrop economy. The island of Hispanola came to be regarded as so valuable for

the production of sugar that the Spaniards preferred to produce food stuffs on the mainland and ship them to the island rather than devote precious space on the island to the production of food. There were plantations in North Eastern Brazil which produced no food at all and people literally starved when shipments of food from the homeland failed to arrive. In the modern era, the monocrop economy still exists in many places and with it the same dependence upon the world price for sugar. A variation of a cent a pound, or too good a harvest year, can spell disaster to an economy with so narrow a base.

Visitors to these New World tropical areas are delighted by the throb of calypso bands, dances based on the elemental rhythms of Africa and unique handicrafts. Even in areas where miscegenation has tended to obscure the presence of African blood there are subtle influences which in part contribute to the differences between peoples of mountain areas and those in near-by coastal areas.

If the introduction of African slaves had made these areas interesting and exotic it is also responsible for the prevalent latifundium system and the backwardness and poverty of these areas. At present, the need of a broader economic base is well recognized although there are many obstacles in the path of correcting the situation. Perhaps the kind of industrial development achieved by Puerto Rico suggests a type of solution the other sugar producing areas might attempt.





Jose Clemente Orozco

ZAPATISTAS: Followers of the revolutionary leader Emiliano Zapata

Emiliano Zapata

The Revolutionary

Out of the socio-economic conditions associated with cane production in the state of Morelos, Mexico, came Emiliano Zapata who, with his mounted guerrillas and their battle cry "Tierra y Libertad," conducted a violent campaign of burning, looting, and killing which lasted from the outbreak of the Revolution of 1910 until his assassination in 1919.

Morelos is a rich agricultural state south of Mexico City, in large part devoted to the growing of sugar cane. This crop has meant great wealth to a few, but to many it has meant back-breaking labor, poverty and servitude. The production of sugar lends itself very well to the creation of large land holdings and attendant poor living conditions.

The exact date of the birth of Zapata is not known but it is placed somewhere in the years 1879-1800, in the town of Anenecuilco, in the state of Morelos. His father made a living buying and selling cattle and horses and farming a plot of land when the hacendado would let him. At the age of sixteen his mother died and eleven months later he lost his father also. Emiliano was one of ten children and upon the death of his parents he assumed the responsibility of providing for his brothers and sisters.

Several early experiences helped to shape the thinking of the man who was to become one of Mexico's most honest and ardent revolutionists. As a child he would listen to his father and other villagers discussing the encroachment of the hacendados on ejidal lands. He learned of the history of the 19th Century Wars of the Reforma and the French intervention (1861-67) from a brief period of schooling under Emilio Vera-Zapata was practically illiterate. One of his greatest pleasures as a child was to listen to his uncle Jose tell stories of his experiences as a soldier in these two military actions. As a consequence of his early impressions Emiliano dedicated himself to the cause of agrarian reform and embarked on a ruthless campaign against the hacendados.

Zapata was recognized as a trouble-maker by the authorities well before the Revolution and was forced to leave his home for a time and later was impressed into the army. Through the intercession of the hacendado, Ignacio de la Torre, he was able to get out of the army and worked for his benefactor as a trainer of race horses in Mexico City. It is said that Zapata was greatly impressed by the luxurious conditions in which the race horses lived while his own people lived in such misery on the sugar plantations. On September 12, 1909, Zapata was elected president of the Junta de Defensa, an organi-

zation of local revolutionaries. This fact indicates that he was recognized and respected by his fellows as a leader in the struggle for justice.

In the course of the Revolution he laid waste the countryside, burning the cane fields, destroying the sugar refineries, looting, and killing the hacendados. There are those who say that he was really nothing but a bandit and those who hold him up as a sort of revolutionary saint. In fact, he was probably a little of both. It seems hard to question the idealism of the man in his dedication to the cause of agrarian reform. After the revolution against the forces of Porfirio Diaz had been won and Venustiano Carranza was installed as president of the nation, Emiliano Zapata continued to fight against Carranza when it became apparent that the latter was satisfied and was not going to press for the redistribution of ejidal (Indian commune) lands appropriated by the hacendados.

A price was placed on Zapata's head by Carranza and on April 10, 1919, Jesus Guajardo ambushed and killed him. While the man was dead the cause for which he fought persisted and was eventually partially realized in Mexico. In other parts of the world the same cause which motivated Zapata lives on, so that not infrequently there will be violence, revolution and talk of agrarian reform.

One Crop Economy Binds Castro, Cuba

In no single place where sugar cane is cultivated has the North American more reason to be aware of the social, economic, political and cultural impact than in Cuba. Alexander von Humboldt wrote in his treatise on New Spain at the close of the 18th century of "plains carefully planted with sugar cane and coffee; . . . watered with the sweat of African slaves!"

Sugar cane was first planted very early after the discovery, but first became important in the 18th century. Production increased 6400 per cent in the period from 1760 to 1824, for example, and this accounts only for exports. Production consumed within the island and utilized for the making of alcohol and rum or sugar-cane brandy amounted to at least one fourth of the total which is estimated at about 89,100 tons (well over 178 million pounds).

The number of sugar mills in Cuba by 1825, when nearly all of the other Spanish colonies had become independent, was 780. The demand for capital at this time was so great and the amount of investment so large in order to put a single mill to operating that the interest rates ran between 12 and 16 per cent per annum. The demand for negro slaves was so high and the risk involved in their importation so great, that loans for this purpose brought 18 to 20 per cent interest.

Thus it was that even after the abolition of slavery and the freeing of her other colonies, Spain had a good income from sugar and other agricultural production on the island of Cuba. Political and social conditions during the 19th century were unbearable and the Cubans made numerous efforts to become independent.

The result was, finally, the War of 1898 with the United States, whereby after a period of occupation under a military government, Cuba was given her independence in 1902. United States investments immediately flowed into the island, so that by 1925 they had reached over a billion and a half dollars, mostly in sugar plantations.

When the republic was first established under Tomas Estrada Palma (1902-1906) it appeared that Cuba was well on the way to becoming an exemplary "democratic nation. Estrada Palma was able, honest, and sincere. But "no se conto con sus parientes" (his relatives were not taken into account), as the saying goes.

After Estrada Palma left office the country experienced few periods of political stability except under the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista (1937-1957), who was finally overthrown by Fidel Castro, as everyone knows.

Much of this instability could be definitely attributed to sugar cane production and the fluctuations in the price of the commodity. Immediately after World War I the price rose from the 4.5. cent level of wartime to 20 cents per pound. The false prosperity which followed enabled cutters of the cane to wield their machetes while wearing twenty-five dollar silk shirts, which they replaced weekly by a brand new one. But this was but a brief period of luxury and most of the time the "workers in the cane" had only seasonal jobs, which while relatively well paid if one compares their earnings with those of other agricultural labor in Latin America, still left much to be desired.

It was through this group that Fidel Castro was able to establish his firm hold on the government, for what simple man who has never known personal respect and self-confidence will not feel his importance and a certain loyalty to his sponsor when he is clad as a militiaman, fed even the simplest daily rations, and has a rifle put in his hands? Castro as a charismatic figure, a bearded countenance like the Christ on the crucifix, is a redeemer image.

In his own imaginings Castro has sought to be the one to free the island from the sugar economy, but but it has not been possible. The curse of monoculture still controls, and it seems to suit the purposes of the Soviet colossus to nurture this situation rather than remedying it too soon, because the Cuban sugar production is still of enough importance that through the manipulation of the supply world markets can be widely affected.

A Note on This Issue

Most of the articles presented in this week's cultural art section were prepared at the Latin American Institute. Notes for the illustrations are by Dr. A.W. Bork, Director of the Institute, and the two longer articles, on Emiliano Zapata and the general discussion of sugar cane culture, are by Robert Shewman, Assistant Director.



African tribal customs survive to the present day in many areas especially in Haiti and Brazil, but often in other nations.

In Panama one such activity involves elaborate costuming and dances. This is a scene from "The Congoes."

In the poetry of Latin American writers there are many references to the sugar cane, the graceful image of the single stalk, the waves of moving fields caressed by the tropical breeze, the soft brown beauty of the flowering plant....

The Cuban mulatto, Gabriel de la Concepcion Valdes (1809-1844), whose pen name was "Plácido", exemplifies as well as any other spirit of these poems:

THE FLOWER OF THE CANE

I saw a girl of the valley,
Brown and sun-tanned,
Whom the sun, envious
Of her beauteous grace,
Or perhaps descending
From his holy sphere,
Fallen in love with her,
Burned her face.
And she is tender and modest,
As when one sees
Come forth the first shoots
Of the Flower of the Cane

I swear that in my breast
In complete safety
I shall keep the secret
Of our two souls;
I shall tell no one

That your name is Idalia.
And if they ask me,
Those who anxiously wish to know,
Who is my valley girl,
I shall tell them
Because you are chaste and sweet
You go by the name
of Sugar Cane Flower

LA FLOR DE LA CAÑA

Yo vi una veguera
trigüenla tostada,
que el sol envidioso
de sus lindas gracias,
o quiza bajando
de su esfera sacra,
prendado de ella,
le quemo la cara
Y es tierna y modesta,
como cuando saca
sus primeros tilos
la flor de la caña

Juro que en mi pecho
con toda eficacia,
guardare el secreto
de nuestras dos almas;
no dire a ninguno
que es tu nombre Idalia,
y se me preguntan
los que saber ansian
quien es mi veguera,
dire que te llaman
por dulce y honesta
la flor de la caña



One of the more difficult and athletic performances, African in origin, is that seen on Trinidad where the "limbo" dance has many adepts.

From the Land: A Blending of Cultures



Daily Egyptian

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The drawing shows a typical plantation complex with its activities. In the foreground is the "big house" where the masters lived, and adjoining are the long, low structures of the slave huts (senzalas). The "fazenda" chapel is above at the left and the "engenho" or sugar mill is above at the right, with its water wheel, and the chimney of the fires which boiled down the juice of the sugar cane.

Growing and cutting of the cane in its various stages are to be seen in the distance and at the right center edge. Draft animals were mostly oxen, but at times men were used.

of poetry and power

Teaching the American Way of Life

By George S. Counts

Editor's Note: At Amherst College in October, 1963, in one of his last speeches before he was assassinated, President John F. Kennedy spoke of the relationship between poetry and power.

"Our national strength matters," Kennedy said, "but the spirit which informs and controls our strength matters just as much." He was confident that spirit and strength, poetry and power, could exist simultaneously, and he looked forward, he said, "to an America which commands respect throughout the world not only for its strength but for its civilization as well."

The Daily Egyptian presents here the first in a series of essays by SIU faculty members, which, it is hoped, will nourish that informing, controlling and civilizing spirit.

of pure government, as sores do to the strength of the human body." And government played a very minor role in the conduct of the economy. According to Fiorello LaGuardia, Calvin Coolidge was the last of our presidents who successfully championed family which was the very foundation of our society is on its way out.

But most important of all, perhaps, is the passing of the simple agrarian society which dominated our way of life until the eighteenth century. According to Gouverneur Morris at the time of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, 90 per cent of our people were "freeholders" living on the land. Today this percentage is approximately six.

I often wonder what Thomas Jefferson would say, if he could see

that their rulers err, they can effect a change of measures at the periods of election without tumult, or the hazard of revolution." And George Herbert Mead has reminded us that our political system is a system for the "institutionalization of revolution."

May it ever be so.

This system, of course, places a tremendous responsibility on our total program of education. For it is based on the presupposition that the ordinary man or woman not only can, but will, acquire the knowledge and understanding necessary to enable him or her to pass informed judgment on great questions of policy and personality. Here resides the basic challenge to education in this twentieth century. Through science and technology man has created a society so wide in its sweep, so

We often hear someone say that a certain practice, proposal, or idea is contrary to the "The American Way of Life" and therefore condemn it as treasonable. In political campaigns and in our legislatures this theme is repeated over and over again. And the school is expected, through its curriculum, its textbooks, and its teachers, to transmit this way of life to the younger generation.

Indeed in many communities and in the nation there are organizations dedicated to the achievement of this goal and the removal from the school of all "un-American" persons and influences.

All of this raises the basic question: Is there such a thing as *The American Way of Life* which has endured through the generations of our history as a nation and which should be guarded and strengthened through the coming years? May it not be something that changes profoundly with the passing of time, that meant one thing to our fathers and mothers, that means something else to us today, and that will mean something quite different to our children and grandchildren?

Is it anything more than our institutional arrangements, our ways of behaving and thinking and feeling at a given time?

Or may it not be merely a slogan of some group concerned with the defense or promotion of a vested interest or special privilege?

These questions assume crucial significance in the present fateful age—an age of revolution as wide as the planet, of profound change in every department of life.

As we look back over the years since the founding of the Republic we see the passing of innumerable ways of life which were defended to the end by powerful groups and classes. Among these were the vestiges of feudalism in the form of laws of entail and primogeniture and the institution of chattel slavery.

The WASP establishment which prevailed from the early colonial period down to the middle of the present century; and the patriarchal of God" and "the mobs of great cities add just so much to the support



"... a tremendous responsibility. . . ."

us today. For him, "those who labor in the earth are the chosen people pined the doctrine of *laissez faire*.

Also there have been many other changes in our way of life. The long rifle no longer hangs over the fire-place; the spinning wheel has disappeared from the home; the bustle has been forgotten; the stove-pipe hat is seen only in the theater; the horse has become a plaything for the aristocracy; human muscle supplies but an infinitesimal fraction of the energy which we consume; and some are predicting that the computer will soon render obsolete the human brain.

Is there then any such thing as *The American Way of Life*? The answer to this question, in my opinion, is in the affirmative.

In fact it was presented in the first American history textbook used in our schools. In the third edition, published in 1807, John McColloch, the author, in reporting the election of 1800, wrote: "And it is the glory of our republican government that the people have the supreme control; and that when they apprehend

complex in its patterns, so powerful in its energies, and so dynamic in its tendencies that every thoughtful person must wonder whether its control may not be beyond the wisdom of its creator.

About the Author

George S. Counts, distinguished visiting professor in the College of Education, started his career as a trapper and lumberjack.

He took his A.B. degree from Baker University, Kansas; and his master's from Yale. He holds a Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago and an LL.D. degree from Baker University.

Counts has taught at Yale, the University of Chicago, Columbia University and other colleges and universities.

He is the author of 29 books on education and social affairs. One of them, *The Challenge of Soviet Education*, was judged by the American Library Association as "the most distinguished book of 1957 in contemporary problems and affairs."



George S. Counts

Daily Egyptian Book Scene

A World We Didn't Make

America's Youth Indicted: Flabby and Illiterate

The Wasted Generation, by Col. George Walton. Philadelphia: Chilton Books, 1965. 174 pp. \$4.95.

If I were chairman of a PTA program committee (attribute the thought to cerebral malaria), I would tap someone, preferably a military man, to review *The Wasted Generation* by Col. George Walton (USAR, Ret.). At the conclusion of the review I would throw the meeting open to questions—and stand back!

The burden of the book is capsuled in the opening two sentences: "One of the most widely held beliefs about America by Americans is that we are the healthiest and best educated nation in the world, and getting more so all the time. The fact is, that to an appalling degree we are physically flabby and functionally illiterate and are becoming increasingly so month by month and year by year."

By now I perceive eyebrows beginning to arch and mouths to pucker. Who is this man Walton? OH! Army. Well, that takes care of him. Ad hominem.

But does it?

Walton's indictment runs as follows: WWII rejection figure, 30 per cent; Korean War (sic), 37 per cent; 1961, 49 per cent; 1962, 54 per cent; and 1964, 57.9 per cent.

He described the rejectees as flabby, obese, illiterate, usually unemployed and the future recipients of our welfare doles. (His words.) They are the children of our "fat-dripping prosperity." (Carl Sandburg's). Twelve per cent fail for psychiatric reasons. Ironically, physically the South is most fit, the Far West the least fit. (Hi y'all, Fatsos!)

He lambasts: adult "Peter Pans" who produce neuroses with their

Reviewed by

J. Joseph Leonard

Staff Development Centre,

Kaduna, Nigeria

tension-producing Little-Leagues, public-school athletic programs "planned for the prestige of the school and the entertainment of the spectators," and our crib-to-playpen-to-stroller-to-car seat-to-TV chair to school bus seat to movie seat flabbifying culture.

Startling facts department: One out of four fail the Selective Service written test, Mississippi's illiteracy rejection rate is 71.6 (tops), BUT Massachusetts' is 66.6, in the past decade we have produced two million illiterates of draft age, il-

literates or near illiterates are to be found in slums and suburbia, 50 per cent of all brides are teenagers (!?), and one out of every four college students is married.

Chapter XII, "Father Abdicates," should send the PTA meeting up for grabs. Here are some isolated seat-raisers: "The adolescent rules the supreme," a prom costs a boy between \$75 and \$100, "the great puberty rite, the acquisition of a license to drive," Dad and Mother can't say NO!

At the core of the delinquency problem is parental indulgence. The author states unequivocally: "... unless the fathers of America reassert themselves and assume an authoritative role in child rearing, we will continue to be plagued with juvenile offenders."

momma must be dethroned. "Father must reassert his role as the head of the household."

Come to think of it, I don't think the ladies would permit such a program.

No Puppets and Games

Slum Classrooms

The Schoolchildren - Growing Up in the Slums, by Mary Frances Greene and Orletta Ryan, New York: Pantheon Books, 1966. 227 pp. \$4.95.

This is a book on elementary schools that deals with drug addicts, police, winos, psychiatrists, rats and sex deviates.

The two teachers who wrote this book worked in "special service" schools, which comprise one third of the schools in New York, and operate on a fantastically high budget in the slums. It isn't a polished book and probably was never meant to be. It is a collection of notes and impressions on the day-to-day life in a fourth grade classroom in Harlem and East Harlem.

It is a story as much about the teachers as it is about the children. Teachers that may vary in ability but not in dedication.

Unfortunately dedication is not enough. To see a student try to kill a classmate with a compass or to have pupils defecate on your clothes takes more than dedication—it takes strength. Not all of the instructors have the strength, but even these gain admiration for at least trying.

The authors have done an excep-



From Mississippi Black Paper

"... corruption of justice ..."

tionally good job of explaining the conditions that these children live in by merely recording their conversations.

This book was meant to shock, and it carries out its objective very effectively. And, if it gains wide readership, it might result in an increase in school aid or a blossoming of dedicated young teachers.

It would be unfortunate if this was the only result of the book. For, like Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle", it would be "aimed at the heart but hit the stomach."

The real problem of slum children is the conditions in which they live. This is what causes the ten-year-old thumb suckers, whose only reaction to the learning process is violence. It is this environmental problem that sets up the wall between students and teachers.

This is the "message" of the book. The schools are failing, not because of troubles in the school system, but because the teachers cannot reach the children.

The teachers must approach each of the children differently.

To some, any but the most soothing compliments will result in total withdrawal or escape.

To others, a different approach is used.

Instructor to slow learner: "That's the last lie and threat for a while, baby. (Keeps the fist against his mouth. Pushes him into a corner.) I'm paid eleven dollars a night to teach you to read, and you know what, baby? I'm going to do it. You're lazy. You thought it was going to be puppets and games; then you found out it was work, you couldn't take it. But you're going to do it. (He keeps muttering but the fist doesn't move.)"

For anyone considering sociology or education as a profession then this book is a must. For others it is an interesting, enlightening, and graphic look into a world that we don't like to admit exists.

Tim Ayers

Mississippi On Trial

Mississippi Black Paper New York: Random House, 92 pp. \$1.95.

The battle against brutality and the corruption of justice in the South is not over, even though it has been displaced in the headlines by the battle in South Viet Nam.

Still, there is reason to believe that the worst is over. That came in 1964, when Mississippi became the target of a massive civil rights campaign by the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) that held the attention of the nation through a whole summer.

The most notorious "incident" of the summer was the slaughter of Andrew Goodman, James Chaney and Michael Schwerner. But there were others: Lewis Allen, a Negro, father of four children, killed after he testified against a white man who was on trial for murdering a Negro; Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, dragged off a bus, taken to jail and beaten so badly she could hardly walk; Jesse Harris, jailed and beaten after he tried to buy a bus ticket in the white waiting room of a Jackson bus terminal.

Mississippi Black Paper tells their stories, in their words. The volume is a collection of 57 affidavits and statements collected by COFO and filed with the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in a suit against Lawrence A. Rainey, Cecil Price, T.B. Birdsong and the White Citizens Councils of Mississippi. The suit sought an injunction against the use of "force, violence or any terroristic act" by the defendants to deter the civil rights workers from exercising their rights in Mississippi.

Rainey, sheriff of Neshoba County, and Price, his deputy, are well-known. They were among the defendants acquitted by an all-white jury of the murders of Goodman, Chaney and Schwerner. Birdsong, head of the state police, has garnered headlines in his own right. The activities of the White Citizens Councils have also been well-documented.

Seldom, however, have the victims and the witnesses to the brutality which occurred in Mississippi that summer been given full opportunity to speak to the public. This is the chief value of *Mississippi Black Paper*, that in it the various charges leveled against White Mississippi—and the reader must remember that they are only charges—are presented fully and completely.

Giving the book a sense of balance are a foreword by theologian Reinhold Niebuhr, in which he pleads for outside help for the state, and an introduction by the newspaper editor Hodding Carter, III.

Carter, because he is a Mississippian and an acute observer of the racial situation there, deserves particular hearing. And his words are encouraging.

Because of the summer of 1964, he says, "people are at last speaking out against violence—individually and through their state and local organizations. The white majority still believes firmly in segregation, but some no longer in the preservation of segregation at this price. At least a few politicians are finding it expedient to echo the new moderate line for the first time, while that handful who have always done so are speaking more vigorously."

Larry Lorenz



From The Schoolchildren - Growing Up in the Slums

"... dedication is not enough."

From *The Lady of the House*

SALLY STANFORD: Babbitt of the bordello business.

'Cash-and-Carry Love'

The Madam Was a Lady

The Lady of the House, by Sally Stanford. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1966. 255 pp. \$4.95.

When Sally Stanford opened her posh new whorehouse in San Francisco, she hung a demure "rooms" sign at the door and leaned back to wait for business.

Her first customer was a tall, gawky gentleman. He seemed a bit bashful, so Sally smiled him to a chair and ordered a drink.

"What is your preference?" I asked charmingly.

"Well...I'd like a small..."

"I'll let you see them. Company in the parlor, ladies."

"They came in, fingering their back hair and smiling prettily."

And of course it turned out that the poor man wanted nothing more than a small room—"with a large closet."

But it started Sally on her career as *The Lady of the House*. It must have been fun.

To be a "merchant of cash-and-carry love," she says, you need "just courage, an infinite capacity for perpetual suspicion, stamina on a 24-hour-a-day basis, the deathless conviction that the customer is always wrong, a fair knowledge of first and second aid, do-it-yourself gynecology, judo—and a tremendous sense of humor."

Sally sentimentalizes the story ("the heartfelt passions of many a happy couple"), but that's understandable: it'll sell books and Sally's nothing if not a businesswoman.

It's an amusing tale and she tells it in lively, bawdy, brassy prose. Errol Flynn, for example, once went through her place "like a dose of salts."

And she recalls the U.S. Senator who came into the house and wanted to play with whips. Sally didn't go in for such antics but she wasn't surprised a year or so later when the good senator made "a well-publicized speech advocating the whipping post for bank robbers."

She recalls Marie, one of her competitors in San Francisco, who had her place of business above a tire store. The sign said: Time To Retire.

And the time an Arab delegation to the United Nations wanted NO JEWISH GIRLS, and due to a mixup, got 110 Jewish girls—all wearing mezuzahs.

In spite of her calling—or more likely, because of it—Sally comes across as a rather civilized woman. She pickedet outside the penitentiary the night Caryl Chessman "was poisoned by the State of California." She married a number of times

(exactly how many is uncertain), and adopted two orphaned children.

And what is she doing now?

Times have changed.

She's the Babbitt of the bordello business.

She's gone legitimate and runs a restaurant in Sausalito, California. She sponsors a Little League team. She's a director of the Sausalito Chamber of Commerce and has run twice for the City Council—"and damn near made it both times."

Good luck next election year, Sally.

Jack McClintock

Purgatory and Paradise: The South Seen by Caldwell As a State of Mind

In Search of Bisco, by Erskine Caldwell. New York: Farrar, Strauss and Giroux, 1965. 219 pp. \$4.95.

Erskine Caldwell recently traveled through the South looking for Bisco, a Negro playmate from his childhood.

In Search of Bisco describes several people who remind Caldwell of his only boyhood pal, but he does not actually find him. One elderly Negro in Coweta County, Georgia, Caldwell's birthplace, tells him that the nightriders drove Bisco off somewhere several years ago, "And he ain't been back since, neither."

Caldwell, an expert reporter, presents very few white people in the South in a favorable light. The only exceptions are those that have some Negro blood in their ancestry, or those that have lived with Negroes at some time, as Caldwell himself did, and have known them intimately.

In a visit to Jefferson County in central Georgia, the author is reminded of a convict that he knew in a Negro stockade there. Forty years ago, this convict, with light skin like Bisco's, had been sentenced to hard labor for a crime that he didn't commit. The man tells Caldwell that he didn't know Bisco, but he hopes that he hasn't been falsely accused of a crime by a white man as he was.

Driving north to Tennessee, Caldwell traverses the old Memphis road, once a muddy, busy thoroughfare, but now just muddy. Forty-eight years ago, the author had an accident while driving one night on the treacherous, slippery road, and came to consciousness the next

The Chicago Writers, Their Dust Jackets Off

Born in a Bookshop, by Vincent Starrett. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965. 325 pp., \$5.95.

Whether or not it was true, as H. L. Mencken is said to have claimed in the 1920's, that there was scarcely any important American writer who did not serve his apprenticeship in Chicago, it is certainly an indisputable fact that many illustrious and once-famous writers did serve time in that city: Carl Sandburg, Ben Hecht, Christopher Morley, Alexander Woolcott, Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser, Harriet Monroe, Edgar Lee Masters, Edgar Rice Burroughs, L. Frank Baum, Maxwell Bodenheim, and many others readily come to mind.

Along with such figures necessarily came others with perhaps as much ambition but with considerably less talent, of whom Vincent Starrett, now in his 80's, was chief. A one-time staff member of the *Chicago Daily News* (as were several of the others listed above), Starrett not only did not leave Chicago permanently as did others, but became in time a Chicago institution, particularly after moving to the *Tribune*. Perhaps, after a number of years of working with the late Col. Robert McCormick, it would be inevitable that anyone would become institutionalized (and even, perhaps, fossilized).

It is certain, though, that Starrett seems to have as his chief claim to fame a lack of claim to fame; aside from incidental comments on Chicago literature of the past 35 years or so, his primary concern in this book evidently is to give personal anecdotes about the now-famous and not-so-famous. We can,

therefore, learn the truth about Lin Yutang (who confessed to being a "silly, sentimental fellow"), whom Starrett visited in China; about Edna Ferber, whose critical neglect Starrett is unable to appreciate (and which may be a clue to his own trustworthiness as a critic); about Sandburg, who coyly referred to a proposed collection of children's stories and life of Lincoln while talking to Starrett; and about many more.

Loosely arranged as a kind of autobiography, *Born in a Bookshop* does contain a certain charm, perhaps based more on nostalgia than

Reviewed by

Paul Schluter

Department of English

on critical dependability; for scholarly accuracy, few books on the same period can surpass *Chicago's Literary Renaissance*, by SIU's Hugh Duncan. But Starrett clearly has known many people, including many famous people; and many of these people have thought highly of him, and have even claimed him as their first creative stimulus.

Notwithstanding such tributes



Paul Schluter

(Starrett includes many of these, not all, I am convinced, merely out of thoughtfulness for the reader), and notwithstanding the intimate glimpses into a faded milieu known personally only to a dwindling handful of octogenarians like Starrett himself, this is a disappointing book. The reason for this is a bit hard to find; perhaps it is Starrett's tone, which moves from a coyness in referring to himself, to downright pride, to an unbecoming squeamishness about certain areas of his life. For instance, Starrett's marital problems are passed over as if they were totally unimportant, and with the implicit feeling of his own innocence always present, while similar occurrences in the autobiography of a man of a fairly similar age and reputation—Louis Untermeyer—are acknowledged and discussed openly.

Perhaps it is this genteel quality of Starrett's that is most pervasive; despite the value first-hand accounts of this sort have as a sort of supplement to literary history, they can have at best a slight permanent value.



John Goodrich

Recording Notes

Caveat Emptor
Still PrevailsBy BOB BUDLER
Copley News Service

Sometimes it is difficult to understand big business. The recording industry, in recent years, has been seeking to standardize the speed of albums and singles (at 33 1/3).

They have been very verbal about doing this. Everyone expounds how great it would be if this happened and then nothing does. The catch seems to be the millions of platter purchasers who own 45 rpm equipment.

So, you would think that any new development would take this into consideration. Not so. On the tape side of the industry, the push right now is for cartridge tapes. These are the units that play cartridges instead of conventional tapes. While the use of these units in cars is reportedly gaining wide acceptance, the outfits are also available for use in the home and even for boats.

While great promise is forecast for this segment of the industry, the poor buyer is again confronted with making a choice—should he buy a four-track or an eight-track system?

The fact that an estimated half million consumers have four-track tape equipment is being given as a reason for not standardizing on the eight-track system.

We wonder when the powers-that-be are ever going to think of the customer first. After all, without you, they would all be out of business!

New recordings:

SNOWFLAKES AND SWEETHEARTS — THE LEROY HOLMES SINGERS—Meticulous conductor and arranger Holmes has a wonderful listening album here. Half the songs concern themselves with the joys and travails of winter, and the other half with ups and downs of romance. His choristers chant in breezy style such songs as "Moonlight in Vermont," "The Sweetheart Tree," "Button Up Your Overcoat," "Snowflakes and Sweethearts," and others (United Artists).

LOU CHRISTIE STRIKES AGAIN — Christie comes back with this LP right after his million seller "Lightnin' Strikes." In this set he sings eight of his own tunes, including "Big Time" and "Too Many Miles." Christie uses his high-low voice range effectively throughout (Colpix).

DANCING ZITHER — CARL SWOBODA — Swoboda, the master of contemporary zither players, displays his virtuosity and versatility in this collection as he plays for dancing a wide range of old and new favorites. Swoboda shows how the zither can be a "modern" instrument as he plays "Yesterday," "The 'In' Crowd," "A Taste of Honey" and the themes from "Goldfinger" and "Zorba the Greek" (Philips).

OUR MAN IN PARIS — FRANK POURCEL — When you think of Pourcel, you think of violins. Sweeping strings, stirring strings, lush strings, whichever you desire, it's here. The selections range from the Beatles' "Help!" to "What's New Pussycat?" The inclusion of voices on "Yesterday," and "The Sky, The Sun and the Sea," further enhances the program (Imperial).

THE VENTURES—These guitar geniuses use TV themes for platter program in this, their 22nd album. Tailored for the teen trade, it includes their hot single "Secret Agent Man," along with "Batman Theme," "The Man From U.N.C.L.E.," and "Get Smart Theme" are included (Dolton).

THE SUPREMES — I HEAR A SYMPHONY — This distaff trio has coupled standard material with their rocking style in set that will keep their Detroit sound on the charts. Program runs gamut from title tune to showtune "Stranger in Paradise." Showing savvy gained on nightclub circuit, Supremes handle standards like "Wonderful, Wonderful" and "Without a Song," in stride. Rockers include "He's All I Got" and "My World is Empty Without You" (Motown).

Best Selling Books
Across the Nation

Current best sellers compiled from Publishers' Weekly:

FICTION

The Embezzler, by Louis Auchincloss.

The Source, by James A. Michener.

The Double Image, by Helen MacInnes.

The Comedians, by Graham Greene.

Valley of the Dolls, by Jacqueline Susann.

Those Who Love, by Irving Stone.

The Billion Dollar Brain, by Len Deighton.

Up the Down Staircase, by Bel Kaufman.

Tell No Man, by Adela Rogers St. Johns.

The Lockwood Concern, by John O'Hara.

NONFICTION

In Cold Blood, by Truman Capote.

The Proud Tower, by Barbara Tuchman.

The Last Hundred Days, by John Toland.

A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House, by Arthur E. Schlesinger, Jr.

Games People Play: The Psychology of Human Relations, by Eric Berne, M.D.

The Last Battle, by Cornelius Ryan.

A Gift of Prophecy, by Ruth Montgomery.

I Saw Red China, by Lisa Hobbs.

The Lady of the House, by Sally Stanford.

Kennedy, by Theodore C. Sorensen.



Vischer

Brazilian Factory

A Cana de Açúcar
A E Cultura Brasileira

A partir do ano 1500 os portugueses anunciaram o descobrimento da terra firme da América do Sul pelo explorador Pedro Álvares Cabral. A aproximação a terra foi perto de Pôrto Seguro um pouco mais além do paralelo de 16 graus sul. Os navegantes levaram para Portugal uma carga de pau de tinta denominado "brasil", pelo cor esbraseante dele.

Durante as primeiras décadas da colonização, o comércio com a América consistia no pau brasil quase que exclusivamente. Porém já pelo ano de 1502 introduziram-se da ilha de Madeira os primeiros exemplares da cana de açúcar. Lá para o ano de 1538 começou o cultivo (intensivo quanto) da cana e a importação numerosa de escravos da África para a Baía. Logo em seguida aumentou-se a plantação da cana em Pernambuco e com ela o número de escravos trazidos para lá.

Fez-se a colônia de tal modo próspera que se despertaram os ciúmes dos holandeses, que invadiram a cidade de Salvador no ano de 1624 e ocuparam-na durante trinta anos, juntamente com a região de Recife e até o sul do Rio São Francisco. Assim aprenderam os métodos do cultivo da cana de açúcar e estenderam-nos depois as ilhas do Caribe e a Guayana.

Tão intensivo era o cultivo nas plantações de Baía e Pernambuco e o regulamento metropolitano de comércio tão severo que não se permitia nem a semeadura de cereais

nem a produção de outros víveres. Quando demoravam a chegar os barcos de Portugal ou, pela viagem tão longa de mar a carga vinha estragada os colonos e escravos morriam de fome.

A este sistema de cultivo deveu-se toda uma cultura e modo da vida. Os brancos moravam em casas grandes com todos os esplendores e luxos da época (bem poucos para nós modernos), porém os pretos moravam nas "senzalas", pobres choças pouco melhor que abrigo contra o sol e as chuvas.

Para a mulher europeia a vida nas colônias era muito trabalhosa, de maneira que desde o começo formavam-se uniões entre os homens brancos e as indígenas e as pretas. Durante toda a época da colônia, a sociedade da região açucareira,

Possuía um caráter especial devido as circunstâncias peculiares de clima, e a mescla de racas, culturas, e religião. O elemento mais forte em tudo isto era o africano, racial e culturalmente. O preto predomina até nossos dias na cultura popular, no folclore, na música, no canto, na dança... Uma mistura de elementos étnicos e de religiões livre de preconceitos, na que predomina a sensibilidade da existência, a alegria de viver. E tudo, pode-se dizer, tem sua origem na introdução da cana de açúcar no Brasil nos começos do século dezesseis.

AGB

Television Shows of Interest

The Radicals, Right and Left

TUESDAY

"Radical Americans" is one of the latest in the National Educational Television network's efforts to provide viewing audiences with solid programming. This week on Channel 8 the series explores the left and the right in American politics.

"Voices from the Right," Wednesday evening at 6, will feature films of right-wing activities across the country. Included are interviews with Dr. Fred C. Schwarz, of the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade; Fent and Phoebe Courtney of the Conservative Society of America; Dr. William Campbell Douglass of Let Freedom Ring; Elizabeth Linington of the John Birch Society; Marvin Steffans, operator of a radio station that programs right-wing speeches; and Walter Harnischfeger, contributor to conservative movements.

On Friday night at 9, the cameras probe "What's New on the Left?" This program takes a look at the positions of campus leftists and the traditional members of the Communist Party and the Progressive Labor Party. Among the interviewees are Michael Harrington, social

critic and author; Yale professor Staughton Lynd; Julian Bond of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Gus Hall of the American Communist Party, and Milt Rosen and Bill Epton of the Progressive Labor Party.

In other programming this week:



SUNDAY

Meet the Press. William Foster, director of the nation's Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is the guest. (noon, Ch. 6)

MONDAY

School for Scandal, Richard Sheridan's comic farce about Lady Sneerwell and her coterie, features Joan Plowright. The televised play was produced by BBC. (6 p.m., Ch. 8)

CBS Reports. "The Other War in Viet Nam" focuses on American efforts to win the confidence of the people of South Viet Nam. (9 p.m., Ch. 12)

WEDNESDAY

"Voices from the Right," (6 p.m., Ch. 8)
"A Bob Hope Comedy Special," postponed from Mar. 16, features Jonathon Winters, Phyllis Diller, Lee Marvin and Pete Fountain. (8 p.m., Ch. 6)

THURSDAY

"Elmer Gantry," Sinclair Lewis' novel about religious hypocrisy, is the evening's main movie feature, Burt Lancaster stars, along with Jean Simmons and Arthur Kennedy. (8 p.m., Ch. 12)

FRIDAY

"What's New on the Left?" (9 p.m., Ch. 8)

Cartoonists Chart Inflation Insights

Is our economy in an inflationary spiral? The answer you get to that question depends upon whom you ask. Some economists say "yes," especially those who are speaking for the Republican party. "No," say others, usually those the Democrats find to refute the Republican charges. This sample will show you how some of the nation's editorial cartoonists view the situation. They were selected from those available to the Daily Egyptian and are not intended to support any particular point of view.



Crockett, Washington Evening Star

'Don't Worry, John--Perhaps It's Only Swamp Gas!'



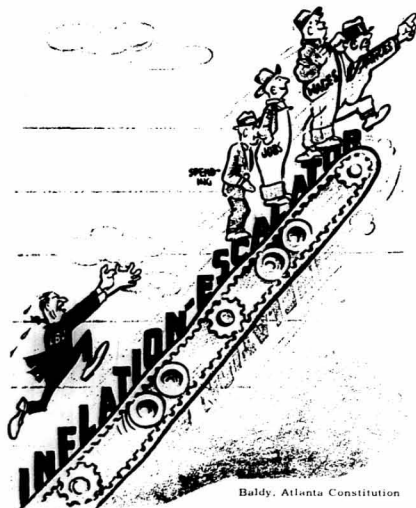
Le Pelley, Christian Science Monitor

Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick



Williams, Detroit Free Press

--Says I'm Just a Little Bit Pregnant!



Baldy, Atlanta Constitution

... Let's Not Get Carried Away!



Frank Williams, Detroit Free Press

--The Better 'Ole?



Baldy, Atlanta Constitution

'... How Do You Say: "Whoa, Dammit"... Gently?'

Thompson Point Election Set, Petition Deadline Is April 15

Thompson Point residents will elect student government officers for the 1966-67 academic year May 10.

Offices to be filled are president, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

Applications and petitions must be turned in to the Thompson Point office by April 15, according to Michael G. Peck, Thompson Point president.

Elected officers must have at least a 3.25 grade point average and be Thompson Point residents.

During the three weeks between the application deadline

and the election, candidates will attend a series of orientations to further acquaint them with Thompson Point government and administration, Peck said.

The officers-elect will take office at an awards banquet about a week after the election, according to Peck.

Chairmen of the educational, recreational and social programming boards will be appointed by the new president shortly after he takes office in mid-May.

The 1966-67 Thompson Point judicial board will be appointed from a slate of applicants by a faculty interviewing committee, Peck said.

Peck cited a lack of student interest in government and the need to improve government-administration relations as among the problems faced by the incoming officers.

Tape Set for Meeting

"Burlap Bags" is the title of a tape recording to be played at 6 p.m. Sunday Wesley Foundation discussion meeting. All students are invited to attend.

At ... The *Flamingo's*
RUMPUS ROOM
Dance This Afternoon
To Rock and Roll Band
No Cover Charge
213 E. Main

THE **EGYPTIAN** Drive-in Theater

NOW APPEARING THROUGH APRIL 12th

THE MAN WHO MAKES NO MISTAKES!



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CHARTER GRANTED—The American Institute for Design and Drafting, a national professional society, granted a charter to Southern Illinois University's student chapter in ceremonies held at Vocational Technical Institute. Pictured are (from left) Duncan Lampman, faculty adviser; VTI Director M. Keith Humble; C.C.C. Hill,

national director of the institute, who presented the charter; Rodney St. Aubin, chapter vice president; James Passe, secretary; David Karraker, treasurer; James Scaggs, president; Clarence Beauchamp, financial adviser; and Frank W. Muhich, coordinator of the two-year machine tool and design program at VTI.

American Institute for Design and Drafting Charters 31-Member VTI Student Chapter

A student chapter of the American Institute for Design and Drafting has been chartered at the Vocational-Technical Institute.

The charter was granted by C.C.C. Hill, design and drafting manager for the United

County Gets \$12,069

Jackson County has been allotted \$12,069 as part of the \$3,134,207 paid into the state treasury from the motor fuel tax collected in February, according to the Illinois Department of Finance.

States Gypsum Co., Chicago, who is national director of the institute.

The members, who are enrolled in the two-year machine tool and design program at VTI, are Steven H. Olive, Rodney St. Aubin, William L. Barker, John D. Dudek, Thomas E. Kaiser, Don R. Miller,

David Phillippe, James E. Passe, William A. Nevius, James R. Gutteridge, Allen E. Syprzak, Glenn A. Mueller, Albert W. Staszak, James R. Scaggs, Michael D. Benhart, Roland H. McBride, Roger

Von Holten, Leroy H. Garard, Steven D. Hodgson, John W. Murphy, Clifford H. Pitts, Jerry W. Bandy.

John H. Balster, William R. Moore, Dwight D. New, Wayne G. Styck, Ross Koberlein, Thomas A. Fowles, Daniel Shafron, Ronald G. Ennis, David O. Karraker.

9 Foreign Students Are Olney Guests

Nine SIU foreign students will spend Easter weekend with families of the St. Paul Methodist Church at Olney. While in Olney the students will visit farms and attend church services.

Local families cooperating with the program are Mr. and Mrs. Max Pantle, Mr. and Mrs. Loren Burgener, Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Joe White, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Zuber and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kocher.

Students visiting Olney will be Aliveza Seyed Rabi, Omar Elloumi, Susan Shaw, Ado Lo, Isabella Cheung, Oscar Romero, Adalberts Urdaneta, Jesus Gomez and Ali Hussain.

Today's Weather

Fair and partly sunny today and continued cool with the high in the low 50s. The record high for this date is 85 set in 1953 and the record low of 26 was set in 1914, according to the SIU Climatology Laboratory.



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Young

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457-4525

Beauty Lounge

715A S. Univ.
549-2411

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One Showing Only Tonight At 11:00
Box Office Opens 10:15 p.m.
All Seats \$1.00

"ONE OF THE MOST BRILLIANT FILMS THIS YEAR! EXQUISITE! PERFECTION!"

—Crowther, N.Y. Times

Walter Reade-Sterling presents



KWAIDAN
EASTMANCOLOR CONTINENTAL

Varsity

TODAY THROUGH WEDNESDAY



Campus Activities Guide

The Counseling and Testing law school admissions test will begin at 8 a.m. in the Library Auditorium.

Interpreters Theater will meet at 1 p.m. in the Library Lounge.

The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship group will meet at 1 p.m. in Room C of the University Center.

An intramural corecreational swim will begin at 1 p.m. in the University School swimming pool.

Jazz Unlimited will present Just-Jazz Workshop at 2 p.m. in Trueblood Hall in University Park.

Movie Hour will feature "Tainaline" at 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. in Furr Auditorium in University School.

The Women's Gymnastic Meet will begin at 7 p.m. in the Arena.

Savant will feature "The Last Hurrah" at 8 p.m. in Davis Auditorium in the Wham Education Building.

The Southern Players will present "Long Day's Journey Into Night" at 8 p.m. in the Playhouse in the Communications Building.

The University Center Programming Board Committee will sponsor a record dance at 8:30 p.m. in the Roman Room of the University Center.

Sunday

An intramural corecreational swim will begin at 1 p.m. in the University School swimming pool.

A bridge party, sponsored by the University Center Recreation Committee, will begin at 1 p.m. in Room C of the University Center.

The Campus Folk Arts Society will meet at 2 p.m. in Room D of the University Center.

The Sunday Concert will begin at 4 p.m. in Shryock Auditorium.

The Southern Film Society will feature "Panic Button" at 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. in the Morris Library Auditorium.

The Southern Players will present "Long Day's Journey Into Night" at 8 p.m. in the Playhouse in the Communications Building.

Monday

A seminar for Brazilian students, sponsored by Education Administration and Supervision, will begin at 9 a.m. in the Seminar Room of the Agriculture Building.

The Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship group will meet at 10 a.m. in Room C of the University Center.

Interpreters Theater will meet at 3 p.m. in Room D of the University Center. WRA tennis will begin at 4 p.m. on the North Courts.

WRA class volleyball will begin at 4 p.m. in the Large Gym.

The Aquettes will meet at 4:45 p.m. in the University School swimming pool.

The Gymnastics Club will meet at 5 p.m. in the Large Gym.

WRA golf will begin at 5 p.m. in Room 114 of the gym and on the softball field. The Saluki Flying Club will meet at 7:30 p.m. in the Seminar Room of the Agriculture Building.

The Latin American Institute Pan American Festival will begin at 8 p.m. in the Library Auditorium and Lounge.

Alpha Phi Omega, service fraternity, will meet at 9 p.m. in the Family Living Lounge in the Home Economics Building.



JOHN P. NEWPORT

Baptist Lecture Series to Start

John P. Newport, professor of Philosophy of religion at Southwestern Baptist Seminary, Fort Worth, Tex. will speak during the fourth series of the Baptist Foundation W. P. Throgmorton Lectures. His lectures will be given at 7:30 p.m. Monday through Thursday at the Baptist Foundation Chapel.

Newport, a native of Missouri, will speak on "The Biblical World View and contemporary Art Forms." The professor is a member of the American Academy of Religion Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, the American Society of Church History, and the Southwestern Philosophical Association.

Film "Gate of Hell" Will Be Televised

"Gate of Hell," a feature depicting Japanese life during a 12th century rebellion, will be seen on "Continental Cinema" at 9:30 p.m. Monday on WSIU-TV.

Other programs:

4:30 p.m.
What's New: How an exhibit is built for the Smithsonian Institution.

8 p.m.
Passport 8: "Black Jungle Trail."

8:30 p.m.
International Magazine: Report on a variety of stories from around the world.



Campus beauty salon

by appointment or walk-in 7-8717
Next to the Currency Exchange

WSIU to Broadcast Variety Show

"From Southern Illinois," a new program of news, interviews, light conversation and popular music, will be broadcast on WSIU Radio at 10 a.m. today.

10:30 p.m.
News report.

Monday

2:30 p.m.
Masterworks from France: A new program, a musical anthology of French culture.

8 p.m.
Forum of Unpopular Notions: Members of the faculty of SIU discuss unpopular ideas. This week the program will be the adoption of the metric system.

Other programs:

8 a.m.
Morning Show.

11 a.m.
Swing Easy.

10 a.m.
Pop Concert.

7 p.m.
Broadway Beat.

Sunday

10 a.m.
Salt Lake City Choir.

10:25 a.m.
Non Sequitur: A new series on the spoken word and recordings which have little if any relationship.

1:15 p.m.
Sunday Musicale.

8 p.m.
Reader's Almanac: A new program this week featuring Edwin Way Teale, the author of "Wondering Through Winter."

Brazilian Educators Attend SIU Elementary Ed Seminar

Eleven Brazilian educators are attending a 26-day seminar here to learn more about American elementary education.

The team is composed of eight women and three men, key officials in policy and decision making in the area of planning and administration of elementary education in northeast Brazil. The group is interested in current trends in U.S. education, principles of personnel management, and educational administration and organization.

Specialists in a number of areas will speak to the group during its stay, which will end with a trip to the Springfield area, visits to Lincoln's Tomb and other places of interest, April 21 and 22.

They will hear educators from administration and supervision, elementary education, technical and adult education and outdoor education, government, agriculture, and community development.

Visits will be made to schools in the area.

Student Fined \$25 On Liquor Charge

Lowell C. Johnson, a student from Glenview, Ill., has been fined \$25 plus \$5 court costs on a charge of underage acceptance of liquor after his resident fellow reported him to police. Johnson pleaded guilty to the charge.

A charge of destruction of property was dropped by Jackson County Circuit Court.

Johnson's parents have been invited to SIU for consultation with Student Affairs officials prior to the University action in the incident.

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O'Neill Work Performed With Finesse

Players Come to Terms With Long, Difficult Play

By Roland Gill



DENNIS SCHLACTA

A mood that is basically depressing, placed in a 1912 setting, forms the mold for nearly four hours of Eugene O'Neill tragedy in the new Southern Playhouse.

And "Lond Day's Journey Into Night" is proving to be an excellent opening production for the Southern Players new theater.

The play, which opened Thursday under the direction of Sherwin Abrams, associate professor of theater, is a thinly disguised story of O'Neill's childhood. The plot deals with the plight of a family haunted by miserly father, a narcotics-addicted mother, one drunken son and another

son who is destined to die from "consumption."

O'Neill's tragedy will be performed at 8 p.m. Sunday and again on April 14-17. Tickets are on sale daily at the box office in the Communications Building.

"Long Day's Journey" is a tragedy with a number of heroes, the four members of the Tyrone family who all meet destruction at the end of the play.

Although the play is long, the five members of the cast performed with a great deal of finesse and the play was well-received.

The total performance was enhanced by a terrific bit of acting from Peter Goetz, who

portrayed James Tyrone, the father. Goetz showed that he had control of a character which is a difficult one to interpret. The haughtiness, conceit, instability and impetuosity that was James Tyrone was well-presented by Goetz.

Also well-done role was that of the dope-fiend mother, Mary, as portrayed by Charlotte Owens. Miss Owens' ability to jump from the very emotional to the very depressed was well-received. Her "long day's journey" dealt with her having taken more narcotics during the day until, during the late evening, she was no more than a ghost living in a web of memories. Miss Owens' outstanding scenes were with Dennis Schlacta, who played her younger son, Edmund.

Schlacta was suited to his hole. His ability to project his lines was a boon to his effect. But his role's fits of coughing, because of the illness which plagued him, could have been done more convincingly.

The older brother, Jamie, a 32-year-old drunk, was portrayed by Robert Wilde. His relationship with the younger brother varied from the very close and intimate to the very hostile. Wilde was not as effective in his portrayal as were other members of the cast. He lacked sufficient force of voice to convincingly relay the anger and near

insanity that were present in the character.

One other character, Cathleen, provided moments of lightness to the gloomy mood of the play. Marilyn Whitlow played the maid. Her Cock-



CHARLOTTE OWENS

ney-like accent, a bulbous costume and her good control of a difficult character was quite effective. Miss Whitlow alternates in the roles of Cathleen and Mary Tyrone with Miss Owens during the run of the play.

One of the most effective aspects of the total production was the technical effects, under the direction of Charles W. Zoeckler, associate professor of theater. The sunlight during the first act and the gradually thickening fog, complete with fog horn, during later acts, were especially striking.

Settings, designed by Darwin Payne, also added to the production. A three-dimensional effect was complete with an inclined ceiling.

Although "Long Day's Journey Into Night" may be too long and the mood too dismal to be appreciated by the greatest number of theatergoers, it was quite well done by the Southern Players. The cast, which has worked on the play since January, had come to terms with difficult characters, long and difficult lines and, on the whole, a very difficult play.

Class in Arabic

To Begin Monday

An Arabic language course, sponsored by the Organization of Arab Students at SIU and the student government, will start Monday.

The class will meet from 5 to 6 p.m. Monday and from 6 to 7 p.m. Wednesday in Rooms 102 and 106, Home Economics Building.

Saif Wadi, a graduate student from Qatar, Arabia, and Miss Nawal Qawar of Jerusalem, Jordan, are the instructors.

The course will be non-credit and free of charge.

Student Art Gallery

Forms Due Soon

Applications for the fifth annual Gallery of Creativity should be turned in to the Student Activities Center by April 23.

The Gallery, which will be held April 30 through May 2 in the University Center Ballroom, will exhibit creations of students in the categories of art, handicrafts, photography, graphic arts and design, sculpture, creative writing and others.

Application forms are available to interested students at the University Center information desk.

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SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY.

Volume 45

Carbondale, Ill. Friday, August 7, 1964

Number 197

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Astronomical Satellite Aloft

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla. (AP) A two-ton orbiting astronomical observatory (OAO) satellite carrying 10 telescopes rocketed toward orbit Friday to study the stars and perhaps uncover clues to the origin of the universe.

The star-gazer satellite rode an Atlas-Agena rocket that rumbled off a Cape Kennedy launching pad at 2:36 p.m. (EST) and arched high over the Atlantic Ocean on a southeast heading.

OAO is the heaviest and most electronically complex unmanned payload ever launched by the United States. It cost an estimated \$50 million.

Whirling above the obscuring blanket of the earth's atmosphere, the observatory was to provide astronomers with their first unobstructed glimpse at the universe - exploring the mysteries of stars, galaxies, nebulae, and interstellar gases.

Viet Cong Playing Part



Frank Williams, Detroit Free Press

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Saigon Demonstrations Take On Stronger Anti-American Note

SAIGON, South Viet Nam (AP) — Hoodlums mixed with demonstrators brought to Saigon Friday night the worse anti-American manifestations in seven days of rioting. By midnight 17 Americans had been targets in one way or another.

"We want freedom," was the banner borne by a band of 2,000.

A flurry of grenade explo-

sions and the killing of a retired Vietnamese officer suggested the Viet Cong had moved in to exploit demonstrations led by Buddhist monks, and one of the monks in effect confirmed this.

The original goal of the week's display was professed to be a demand that Premier Nguyen Cao Ky's military government give way to a civilian regime. But the tenor of the

protests has moved nearer anarchy, taking on a sort of anti-everything cast.

A dozen Americans were beaten, manhandled or chased by the mob. A grenade lobbed into a soft drink stand at Starcom, a U.S. communications center, injured five U.S. servicemen and two Vietnamese women.

Other grenades exploded at two police stations and at the military entrance to Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport. They apparently injured no one. It was reported, however, that airport personnel were called into combat readiness.

A gunman slew a retired Vietnamese officer in front of the Go Vap police substation. The gunman was captured. Police identified him as a Viet Cong.

While hostilities blazed within the capital, allied troops pursued the war in the provinces. American soliders killed 44 Viet Cong in two clashes. A Vietnamese infantry battalion hunted guerrillas who shot up and set afire a 60-man outpost south of Saigon before dawn.

graph it and newsmen to look at it and ask questions.

The Palomares H-bomb appeared as seen from the Task Force 65 flagship to be about 12 feet in length and more than two feet in diameter, resembling in size and formation a submarine torpedo.

Guest estimated its weight at about 16,000 pounds, but declined to say what nuclear power it packed. Some reported it was 20 megatons, others only one megaton. The best official "guidance" available was that was closer to one megaton.



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Blaze Aboard Luxury Liner Kills 5 on Caribbean Cruise

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The luxury liner Viking Princess was swept by fire Friday as it neared the end of a festive Caribbean cruise, but most of the reported 497 persons aboard were saved from the sea.

The blaze—ranging uncontrollably over the gleaming white ship in the early morning darkness—left five people dead and two missing, the U.S. Navy reported.

But 490 passengers and crew members were reported plucked safely from the gently rolling waters of the Windward Passage between Cuba and Haiti.

Most, if not all, of the 238 passengers were U.S. citizens.

Tragedy struck as the \$16 million ship was sailing back toward Miami on the final day of a seven-day cruise to the islands of Aruba and Curacao off the coast of Venezuela.

All survivors "are in good shape," a Coast Guard spokesman said.

He said the survivors and three bodies were picked up by the German freighter Cap Nort, the Liberian freighter Navigator, and the merchant vessel Chungking Victory.

Seven hours after the fire burst out in the ship's engine room, the Viking Princess was reported burning fiercely.

"A boarding party from the cutter Cook Inlet searched the after end of the ship and we do not believe any survivors are left aboard," said Lt. David Carey, a Coast Guard information officer.

"It apparently was a very orderly abandonment of ship."

The 13 survivors picked up by the Chungking Victory, all crew members, were later transferred to the Navy destroyer Wilkinson.

It and the other two rescue ships took the survivors to the U.S. Navy Base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Among those picked up by the Chungking Victory was the Viking Princess' veteran captain, Otto Thoresen, 45, who left his home in Breivik Saltn, Norway, at the age of 13 to take to the sea.

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Vaulters Try New Cushion

Spring seems to be the season of innovation around the SIU Athletic Department.

Joe Lutz has his batgirls and sky divers, Herb Vogel and Bill Meade have parades for their teams and a proclamation from the mayor, and now track Coach Lew Hartzog has a new twist of his own.

His new toy is a huge balloon landing cushion for pole vaulters. The 4x16x20 foot balloon, which looks like an air mattress for the Jolly Green Giant, made its debut Friday at Southern's first home track meet.

"The balloon has many advantages over the conventional sand or foam rubber landing pits," Hartzog said. "It is portable, easier to land on, it wears better and can be used in the Arena for practice, just to name a few."

The balloon is inflated by a large fan, which blows air into it continuously while in use.

SIU was the first to place an order for the new mattress.

Instructor of Art Exhibits Drawings

Margaret A. Gluhman, assistant instructor of art, is currently exhibiting two drawings in the second annual National Drawing Exhibition at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.

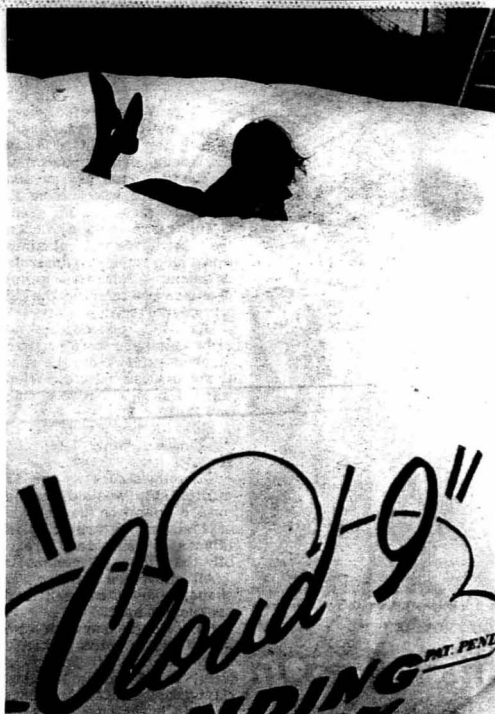
The works include a pen and ink drawing entitled "Archetype" and a black and white collage entitled "5 Spare."

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FLOATING ON CLOUD NINE - Cindy Lapicola, one of the baseball batgirls, relaxes on "Cloud Nine," the new pole vault landing balloon unveiled at SIU's track meet Friday. Southern is one of the first schools in the country to put the new 4 x 16 x 20 balloon into use.

24 High Schools to Compete In Track, Field Meet Today

The 25th annual Mineral Area Track and Field Meet will be held today at McAndrew Stadium.

SIU Track Coach Lew Hartzog is directing the meet, in which over 350 boys from 24 Southern Illinois area high schools will be competing.

Starting at 9:30 a.m., preliminaries and finals will be held for the discus throw, pole vault, long jump, hurdles and dashes.

Meet records in these events are held by Paul Economidis, Alton, for the discus, with a 160 feet, 9.5 inch

record in 1963; by John Shankekin, East St. Louis (Lincoln), pole vault, a 13-0 mark set last year, and by Darrell Stein, Centralia, in the long jump, with a distance of 22 feet, 2.5 inches.

In the afternoon session, beginning at 1 p.m., preliminaries and finals will be held in shot put, high jump, 880 and mile runs, hurdles, dashes and the varsity mile relay.

The entry from Carbondale are the trackmen from University School.

VTI Keglers Close In on Lead In Faculty-Staff League Race

VTI inched closer to taking the lead in the Faculty-Staff Bowling League by winning three points from the Dutch Masters in Monday night's competition.

Still in first place, Counseling and Testing split with the Grad A's. Chemistry maintained its third place position by taking 2 1/2 points from the Southern Players.

The Spares were the only team to sweep their series this week.

Chemistry	26	14
University Center	23	17
Grad A's	22.5	17.5
Spares	22	18
Dutch Masters	20	20
Business Research	20	20
Housing	19	21
Data Processing	18.5	21.5
Alley Cats	17	23
Rehab	14	26
Technology	12	28
Southern Players	11.5	28.5

High team series, Spares, 2757.

High individual series, Leonard L. Lukasik, Housing, 519.

High team game, Alley Cats, 974.

High individual game, Lukasik, 223.

TEAM STANDINGS

Counseling and Testing	27.5	12.5
VTI	27	13

20 Become Associates, 9 Get Professorships From Board

(Continued from Page 1)

Rebecca Baker, associate professor of elementary education, to professor; Edwin C. Galbreath, associate professor of zoology, to professor; Paul F. Guenther, associate professor in the Humanities Division, to professor.

Scott W. Hinners, associate professor of animal industries, to professor; Frank Konishi, associate professor of food and nutrition, to professor; Robert H. Mohlenbrock, associate professor of botany and chairman of the department, to professor.

Randall H. Nelson, associate professor of government, to professor; Patrick W. Riddleberger, associate professor of social sciences, to professor; Fremont A. Shull, associate professor of management and chairman of the department, to professor.

John I. Ades, assistant professor in the Humanities Division, to associate professor; Donald P. Bedel, assistant professor in the Business Division, to associate professor; Ted E. Boyle, assistant professor of English, to associate professor.

Alan M. Cohn, assistant professor in the University libraries, to associate professor; Tommy T. Dunagan, assistant professor of physiology, to associate professor; John Herbert Hall, assistant professor of chemistry, to as-

sociate professor; William S. Hardenbergh, assistant professor of government, to associate professor.

Ruby Kerley, assistant professor in the University libraries, to associate professor; Robert J. Kibler, assistant professor and director of the Educational Research Bureau, to associate professor; Marion L. Kleinau, assistant professor of speech, to associate professor.

Helmut Liedloff, assistant professor of foreign languages, to associate professor; James H. McHose, assistant professor of psychology, to associate professor; Catherine Milovich, assistant professor of fine arts, to associate professor; Aristotel J. Pappelis, assistant professor of botany, to associate professor.

Aileen Parker, assistant professor of educational psychology, to associate professor; Buren C. Robbins, assistant professor and director of the Broadcasting Service, to associate professor; Robert B. Rutledge III, assistant professor of science and technology, to associate professor; Lon R. Shelby, assistant professor of history, to associate professor.

Ernest E. Shult, assistant professor in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, to associate professor; John S. Sharton, assistant professor of music, to associate professor; Paul N. Caldwell, instructor at the Vocational Technical Institute, to assistant professor; and Darwin R. Payne, instructor in theater, to assistant professor.

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SIU Gymnasts

Strong Performance Sets Pace for Title

Southern's strong afternoon performance on the first day of the Women's Collegiate Open Gymnastics Championship set a hot pace for its hopes of retaining the team title.

The championship team will be decided in the finals at 8 o'clock tonight with the 10 top scorers in the preliminaries viewing for individual honors and team points.

The order of events for tonight's closing session will follow the same order in the preliminaries. First up will be the balance beam followed by trampoline, floor exercise, uneven bars and tumbling.

Also on tap for tonight, besides the presentations for individual and team honors, will be the selection of an All-America team by Modern Gymnast Magazine.

SIU Coach Herb Vogel was pleased with the outcome of his gymnasts in the Friday afternoon session even though the scores were low.

Southern swept the first three places and four of the top five in vaulting with Gail Daley's 9.35 high for the event.

Golfers Will Open First of a Series Of Home Contests

The varsity golfers will open their home season here Thursday against Washington University, in the first of a series of three home matches.

On Tuesday, the golfers will meet Southeast Missouri State College, followed on Friday by a match with another Missouri school, St. Louis University.

The complete golf schedule for the rest of the season is as follows:

April 14, Washington, here.
April 19, Southeast Missouri, here.

April 22, St. Louis, here.
April 25, Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

May 2, Southeast Missouri, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

May 6, Washington, St. Louis, Mo.

May 7, St. Louis, Norwood, Mo.

May 14, Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

June, National Intercollegiate Tournament, California, dates to be set later.

Skating Party

To Roll Tonight

A roller skating party sponsored by the University Center Programming Board recreation committee will be held today at the Marion Roller Rink.

A bus will leave from the front entrance of the University Center at 7 p.m. Cost of the trip is 50 cents. Students must sign up in the Student Activities Office before noon today.

Southern also came through with the top four performances on the balance beam and the two best on the trampoline. Miss Daley was also high scorer on the beam while Judy Willis was first on the trampoline.

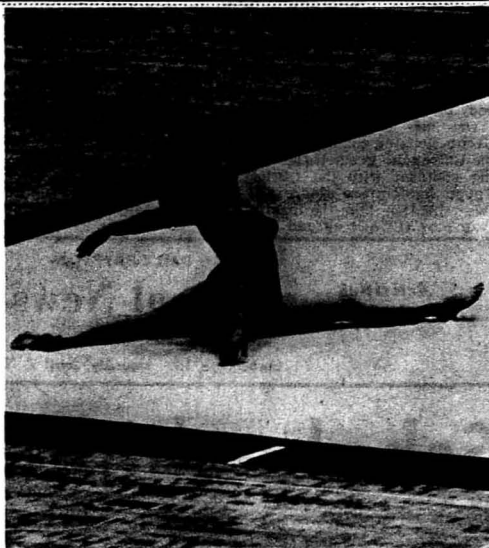
"The afternoon performances were all shaky," Vogel said. "The first four girls up on the first event, the beam, fell off and that seemed to set the stage for the rest of the afternoon."

"The beam and vaulting are precision events, and if the girl falls off, she's through. So I think many of the girls were just too cautious and this kept them from doing routines that would have helped their scores."

"Also, many of the girls were probably a bit shaken by the size of the Arena. Most of them are used to competing in something the size of the Men's Gym," Vogel said.

The SIU coach said the scores would probably pick up tonight when the girls enter routines that offer them more freedom in their routines and when they get more accustomed to the size of the Arena.

Tickets for tonight's final session are still on sale at the door for \$1 for students and \$1.50 for adults.



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Arnold Air Society Will Hold Smoker

The Arnold Air Society will hold the first of its annual smokers at 8 p.m. Monday in Room 107 of Wheeler Hall.

The society will also hold formal rush at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the Agriculture Building Seminar Room.

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1956 Mercury V-8 Auto \$75. 9-2212. 124

Honda Scrambler, 25CC, 1965 Model, 4500 miles. Excellent condition. Call 549-3054. 99

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1961 Triumph Bonne; excellent cond. Best offer. See at 600 E. Park, Apt. D. 133

1944 Pontiac, unique style and additional features. Must sell \$60. Call 9-4180 after 6 p.m. 66

1964 Rambler classic 660 4-door sedan, 287 cu. in. V8 with over-drive. A very clean car in excellent condition with many extras. 985-3390. 128

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1961 Corvette. Excellent condition. Call 596-3502 after 4 p.m. 142

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Girls housing, 2 girls dorm rooms, cooking & lounge privileges, newly decorated home close to town and campus. \$120 a term. Inquire 417 W. Main, C'dale. 8:30 to 5. 921

Wanted immediately, girl to share apartment with 3 girls. Air-conditioned. Call 549-2681, 419 S. Washington. 74

House trailer for rent 2 bedroom \$75 per month plus utilities. 2 miles from campus. Available Apr. 1 Robinson Lake Hts., Tr. Ct. 9-2533. 115

Murphysboro apt. unfurnished 4 room plus garage basement and carpeted in downtown area 6846951. 117

Murphysboro 3 room furnished apt. newly decorated in downtown area. Phone 684-6951. 118

Student housing-brand new, elegant, adjacent to campus, minutes to library, spacious 2-floor suites, huge bedrooms for 2 or 3 students; complete kitchens, private bathrooms, individual study lounges. Air conditioning, wall to wall carpeting, commissary in building where lunches and dinners may be purchased—no meal tickets required. Reasonably priced. Ultimate in luxury for information call 457-5247; Wall Street Quadrangles. 123

Unsupervised apt. in new apt. house to share with one other male cooking allowed. Near school. Call Paul 9-3253. 95

House trailer, \$25 per month. 833-7364. 134

Coach Light Apts., need roommate, 2 miles out completely and modernly furnished. Ask for Mike 549-4582. 127

Two male students need male to share 10x60 trailer, 3 miles off campus, call immediately 549-2827. 126

4 room furnished apt. for either male or female. Close to campus. 609 S. University. Call 457-2627. 141

Quiet Room for man in supv. house. 2 blocks from SIU. Call Bill 7-5351. 145

WANTED

Female student to help disabled female student in living activities fall quarter. Must share room at TP. Excellent salary 3-3477. 113

Needed 3 women or men with 15 to 20 hours per week. Opportunity to earn \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hour. Prefer persons with car remaining during summer. For interview, call 687-1008 (Murphysboro) after 5:30 p.m. 120

Two male roommates to share four-room unsupervised apt. For further information call 549-3049 or visit at 210 West Cherry Street. 137

An experienced female organizer for a folk-rock group doing TV commercials and possibly recording. Contact Bill, 549-3295. 130

Babysitter between ages of 18 and 40. Own transportation to North Hills. Call 9-1669. 148

SERVICES OFFERED

Typing done by experienced typist, electric typewriter. Call 7-5462. 78

Expert typing. Call 684-2856. 56

Summer flight to Europe. Round trip by jet \$330. Call Jan 7-7384. 29

Educational Nursery School Carbondale. Have few openings available. Children 3-5 years old. Enriched program, foreign language instruction. Call 7-8509. 143

Babysitting in my home. Experienced, references. 7-5260. 146

HELP WANTED

Route boy. Afternoons. Call 7-5715. 87

2 families in suburb of Chicago want summer girls-children live in 6 days a week June thru Labor Day. Write for more information c/o L.A. Friberg 831 Ash Ln., Northbrook, Illinois. 107

Female attendant wanted to share Thompson Point room fall quarter. If interested contact Sandy at 453-3246. 135

LOST

Lost-man's ring-silver setting light blue aquamarine irregular cut. \$10.00 reward. Call 549-2798. 88

Girl's class ring. Heelan High School. If found, please call 453-8291. 108

PERSONAL

Beautifully decorated birthday cakes. Free delivery. Call 7-4334. 110

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Senate Approves Apportionment Amendment

The Campus Senate has passed an important reapportionment amendment to its constitution and two measures on Small Group Housing-administration relations.

The reapportionment amendment provides that Senate committees will "apportion Senate seats among each of these sectors according to entire student population within each sector, with each sector receiving at least one senator."

The amendment, passed Wednesday night, eliminated representation of academic units and individual housing

areas. The changes will have to be ratified by the student body before taking effect.

One bill concerning Small Group Housing contended that the University granted a housing contract with the Little Egypt Agriculture Cooperative (LEAC) "on the basis that they (LEAC) agreed not

to affiliate with any national organizations." The bill also said LEAC "has held colony status with Alpha Gamma Rho national fraternity and wishes to become a chapter."

The final paragraph of the bill stated that the clause restricting affiliation should be stricken.

A resolution condemning "the administration's anti-expansion policy" with social fraternities and sororities was passed.

A bill concerning a loss of lumber by some units at Small Group Housing was sent to the student welfare committee for study.

A bill establishing a \$2,000 yearly fund from student activity fees for compensation of the student body president and vice president was passed. The present officers, George J. Paluch and John Paul Davis, were paid \$410 and \$265, respectively, for their services during the year.

In other action a bill to raise the student work program minimum wage to \$1.25 was defeated.

Pat Marshall, Dick Raush, Ted Orf and Davis Wilson were named to the newly formed University Center Policies Board.

Activities

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DAILY EGYPTIAN

Local News

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AP News

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Carbondale, Ill. Saturday, April 9, 1966

NCAA Scholarship Increase Set

Board OK's 31 Faculty Promotions

Thirty-one faculty members were approved for promotions in academic rank Friday as the University's Board of Trustees concluded its meeting in Chicago.

Nine members of the faculty received promotion from the rank of associate professor to that of full professor.

Twenty faculty members received promotion from the rank of associate professor to that of full professor.

Twenty faculty members received promotion from assistant professor to associate professor, and two advanced from instructor to assistant professor.

The University trustees approved other personnel changes including the short-term employment of two scholars distinguished in their fields, as visiting professors.

Alfredo San Miguel, educated in Spain and a former professor at the University of Barcelona, has joined the School of Technology staff for April and May.

Samuel Selden, formerly chairman of theater arts at the University of California at Los Angeles, will serve during the 1966-67 academic year as visiting professor of theater. He is the author of books concerning the theater and served on the staffs of the Provincetown Theater and the Carolina Playmakers, University of North Carolina.

The board approved 21 additions to the continuing faculty and made 29 term appointments. It also authorized a planning study for an International Center for Business and Industry, proposed for the Edwardsville campus. The center would prepare American businessmen to live and work in foreign lands and serve a similar task to orienting businessmen from abroad coming to live and work in the United States.

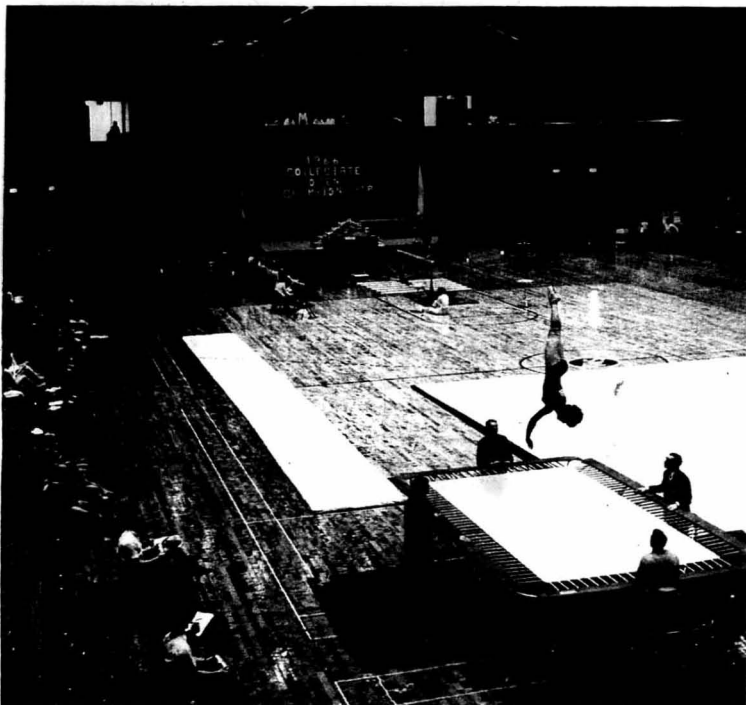
Promoted were:

(Continued on Page 14)

Homecoming Chairman Petitions Due May 2

Petitions for the position of 1966 Homecoming chairman are available at the information desk of the University Center.

The petitions, requiring 50 signatures, must be returned to the Student Activities Office by noon May 2.



GYM DANDIES - SIU's Arena is full of bouncing, twisting tumbling and flipping females as more than 35 of them compete in the Women's Collegiate Open Gymnastics Championships. The SIU

team is the defending champion. Final winners in most individual events and the team championship will be decided tonight.

(Photo by Ling Wong)

Gail Daley Hurt

Southern's Women Gymnasts Sweep National Championship Preliminaries

Southern began a successful defense of its Women's Collegiate Open Gymnastics Championship Friday by sweeping all but one of the first place seats in the preliminaries at the Arena.

The only first that eluded the Saluki women in the preliminaries was the free exercise, which fell to Paula Crist of Centenary (La.) College. Other than that the preliminaries belonged to Southern.

But the initial victories were costly for Southern as it lost Gail Daley, who had been one of the top contenders for the all-around and an important contributor to team points. Miss Daley, who finished first in the balance beam and vaulting Friday afternoon, injured her right knee warming up for the second session Friday night. Coach Herb Vogel said she may have still been able to compete, but he did not want to take chances

with the season still incomplete.

Miss Daley had been the leader in the all-around before her injury. By unofficial count,



GAIL DALEY

Donna Schaefer of SIU became the winner in this event with Miss Crist second and teammate Irene Haworth third.

The top ten finishers in each event except vaulting and the all-around, which are final, will now compete starting at 8 o'clock tonight for individual honors and team points.

Southern completely dominated the afternoon events as it took four of the first five places in vaulting, the top two on the trampoline and the top four on the balance beam. Miss Daley was first in vaulting and beam while Judy Wills was tops on the trampoline.

Miss Schaefer got the evening session off right with a top score of 9.3 for first in the uneven bars ahead of teammates Miss Haworth and Linda Scott who were second and third.

The Saluki women also grabbed the next five places in a row behind first-place Paula Crist in the free exercise. The Salukis continued their dominance in the tumbling event by grabbing the first four places.

No Raise Seen In Activity Fee

By John Epperheimer

President Delyte W. Morris said he will implement with available means a substantial increase in NCAA scholarships for SIU athletics.

Morris, speaking to the SIU Board of Trustees Friday in Chicago, emphasized that increasing the number of scholarships will not increase the activity fee, although he did not rule out an increase as a future possibility.

The SIU president also called for a broad study of the athletics program. The study would be aimed specifically at reviewing the philosophy and goals of the program, the size and location of a new football stadium and determining policy towards conference membership.

The number of scholarships that could possibly be provided out of existing funds could run as high as 45 or 50, at an approximate value of \$1,200 a scholarship.

The present 10 NCAA scholarships offered by SIU pay for room and board, and tuition and fees.

The Board unanimously endorsed the proposed athletics program study.

Ray Page, Illinois superintendent of public instruction, who was present at the meeting, called the plan a reasonable procedure. Page said he would like to caution SIU against moving too fast.

"This is a very important decision that must be made with dignity," Page said.

Morris said, "We should be moving dynamically, but we should be sure where we are moving."

President Morris also spoke of Ellis Rainsberger, the new SIU football coach. He praised Rainsberger and also said that "when he came to SIU, there were no promises of financial improvement."

Gus Bode



Gus says he didn't know how clumsy he was until he saw the girls at the gymnastics meet.